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COLUMBUS, LOWNDES COUNTY, MISSISSIPPI, SEPTEMBER 25, 1852.

NUMBER 35.

The Southern Standard

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Letters on business connected with the office must be post paid to insure attention.

COLUMBUS:

Wednesday Morning, Sept. 22, 1852.

From the Richmond Examiner.

All our readers recollect one issue of the last Presidential canvass—the question whether Gen. Cass or Gen. Taylor had received the largest amount of pay for their several services to the United States. All our readers recollect the combined howl of the whole Whig press, over the revelation that General Cass had received certain "extra" allowances for expenses incurred by him when dealing with the Indian Tribes of the Northwest. A formal call was made, by various Whig Congressmen from their places in the Senate and House of Representatives, upon the Executive Departments for "statements" of "pay and allowances" severally received by Generals Cass and Taylor. These statements were furnished in answer to that call, and they constituted the chief staple of every stump and Whig press in that campaign.

A recollection of these facts probably prompted Mr. Meriwether, a Senator from Kentucky—Mr. Clay's successor, by the way—to call for similar information relative to the sums of money received from the Treasury by Gen. Scott and Mr. Pierce. This call was made towards the close of the late session; and we are sorry to say, it was very ill-received by the same parties and presses who dwelt upon the "great public duty" of the last Presidential canvass. Our Whig contemporaries have unanimously voted "movement to be slow"—in "bad taste"—and an "outrage upon public sentiment." It appears they do not regard a source for cause, a source for slander too. What was an appropriate tribute to the hero of Monterey, is a dirty trick upon him of Chalmers.

But, however this may be, the information thus formally called for has been as formally furnished by the proper authorities; and a summary of the various official papers containing it appears in the last number of the Washington Union. Of all similar exhibits, it is certainly the most remarkable. The statements are three in number, a letter from the Secretary of War, and a paper from each Auditor of the Treasury, as follows:

I. A letter from the Secretary of War, relative to the balance of contributions, &c., received in Mexico, and withheld by General Scott to the present time without authority of law, amounting to \$7,885 19.

II. A letter from Philip Clayton the Second Auditor of the Treasury, communicating four papers:

1. A statement showing the amount of pay proper, subsistence, forage, and allowance for servants, received by Gen. Scott, from July 1, 1815, to June 30, 1842. (This statement includes an item of \$1,095 for treble ration for one year, paid in March, 1839, on account of expenses in the Cherokee country, and on the Northern and North-eastern frontier; and an item of \$775 for transportation of baggage to and from Europe, and allowance for fuel and quarters while there.) All the items of this statement amount to \$203,710 71.

2. An exhibit of payments to Gen. Scott for services not in the line of his duty. They amount in the aggregate to \$12,867 93.

3. The correspondence relative to an allowance paid at the Register office of General Scott for personal expenses and loss in exchange, beyond his pay in the army, during a visit to Europe.

4. A statement of the pay proper, subsistence, forage, and allowance for servants, of Gen. Pierce as an officer in the army, amounting to \$3,182 62.

III. A letter from John S. Gallaher, the Third Auditor, showing payments to General Scott, through that office, since December, 1811, as follows:

Regular allowances, \$49,776 99
Extra Compensation, 1,224 54
Public money unaccounted for, being the balance of \$30,000 of the Mexican hostilities fund placed in the hands of General Scott during the war, 12,873 03

Total from Third Auditor \$63,874 56
IV. The statement of M. Nourse, Register of the Treasury, setting forth the item mentioned above for personal expenses and loss in exchange while in Europe, amounting to \$2,164 79.

Also, an item for pay as Acting Secretary of War from 24th July to 16th August, 1850, inclusive, amounting to \$375.

Also, pay and mileage of Gen. Pierce, as Senator and Representative in Congress, from December 2, 1833, to February 25, 1842, amounting to \$16,808.

Also, pay as District Attorney of the United States for the State of New Hampshire, from April 1, 1845, to February 28, 1847, \$382 78.

Such is the list of documents. The following tabular statements exhibit their contents in a more succinct and intelligible form:

Regular pay and allowances to Gen. Scott.
Through 2d Auditor's office, \$204,569 71
" 3d Auditor's office, 49,776 99
\$254,346 70

Extra allowances to Gen. Scott.
Through Register's office \$2,539 70
" 2d Auditor's office 14,737 93
" 3d Auditor's office 1,254 54
\$18,532 17

Amount withheld without warrant of law, 7,885 18
" unaccounted for, 12,873 03
\$20,758 21

Regular pay and allowances to Gen. Pierce.
Through Register's office \$17,190 78
" 2d Auditor's office 3,182 62
\$20,373 40

Extra allowances to Gen. Pierce.
Through Register's office nothing.
" 2d Auditor's office "
" 3d Auditor's office "

Amount illegally withheld unaccounted for.

\$20,373 40
No one objects to the amount of regular pay which General Scott has received and enjoyed during his term of service—though it is no less than two hundred and fifty thousand dollars. To that he had a legal right.

The only comment to be made on that matter is, that if General Scott has done his professional duty in a satisfactory manner, he has been very satisfactorily remunerated therefor.

But the Extra pay and allowances, and the moneys unlawfully withheld by him from the Treasury of the United States,—which figure in these statements to the enormous and unprecedented amount of forty thousand dollars and upwards,—certainly do deserve the comment of the press and the attention of the public. Let us glance over the items:

First, we find that General Scott retains in his possession, "without warrant of law," one sum of \$7,885 19. This sum is a commission of three and a half per cent., which General Scott has appropriated to himself, on \$225,291 45 which passed through his hands from the contributions, gamblers' license, tobacco, &c., levied by him in Mexico. During the war, officers of the army were detached to act as custom-house officers; and entitled to a commission for such services by an act of Congress passed March 3d, 1849. But moneys received in the form of contributions, &c., do not come within that act. Consequently, the sum of \$7,000 retained by General Scott as commission on such moneys is not his. He has no right to it. It is withheld contrary to law. Such is the statement of Mr. Conrad, the present Whig Secretary of War. Here are his words:

"In applying this act [the act of March 3, 1849] to particular cases, doubts arose whether the clause, allowing compensations, applied to contributions levied elsewhere than at ports and in the form of duties on imports. The opinion of the Attorney General was solicited on this question, and on the 11th day of March last that officer gave an opinion in the negative. According to this interpretation of the act of March 3, 1849 Gen. Scott was not authorized by that act to retain the above sum of \$7,885 19, as the collections or contributions on which the charge was based were not made at a port, but in the interior."

Now we must be permitted to say that this is one of the most extraordinary developments in official history. Here Gen. Scott is seen to pocket \$7,885 19 of the people's money without a shadow and authority to do so—against the opinion of the Secretary of War, and against the opinion of the Attorney General of the United States. He has taken it unlawfully. The act of the highwayman is in no respect different—save in importance. But the highwayman is sent lodging in the penitentiary therefor—General Scott in the White House.

We next find that he claimed and got \$2,164 79 for "personal expenses and loss by exchanges in Europe." In 1815, General Scott desired to amuse himself abroad; and got from the Executive a vague and unintelligible commission to observe the political "condition of things"—merely with a view to pay his expenses there. He was then receiving the pay of a brigadier-general; and, to pay his expenses, the government agreed to let him have the pay of a major-general while travelling. This favor was granted in a letter from the Secretary of War to General Scott, dated June 19, 1815, the following extract from which will explain the whole matter:

"As a compensation for the trouble of this informal agency, such allowance will be made from the contingent fund for foreign intercourse as will secure you from any disappointment in the receipt of an income equal to the pay and emoluments of a major-general. But you will understand that beyond that amount, from whatever fund it may be paid, no compensation is to be expected on your part."

Thus the full pay of major-general was all that he had a right to during that trip. But when General Scott returns, he charges the Government with Loss by difference of exchange \$1,105 82
Allowances for servants and horses 1,058 97
2,164 79

For neither of these charges had he any legal warrant. As to the first—loss by exchange—our foreign ministers—whether Ambassadors Extraordinary or Resident—and down to the smallest Charge and Consul—one and all of them have paid it out of their purse. They do it now, they did it at that day, and they did it before that day. This charge is therefore in every sense of the word an "extra."

The document named as Number 3 in the list of those sent in by the Second Auditor, being an exhibit of the allowances made to General Scott for services "not in the line of his duty," contains the following items:

1. Per diem of six dollars for 286 days while compiling a military work for the Army, 1825. \$1,428 04

2. Per diem of six dollars from 1st July, 1824, to 1st July, 1825, while revising said work on Infantry Tactics, 1832. \$1,290 30

3. Per diem of eight dollars while acting as Commissioner in conference with Pottowatomies, Sac, and Fox Indians, at Chicago, Prairie du Chien and Rock Island, from 22d June to 17th Oct., 1832, together with expenses during the conference, 1835. \$2,485 22

4. Compensation as author and compiler while superintending the printing of a new system of Tactics for the Army, 1839. \$5,000 00

5. Extra compensation for acting as Commissioner under the Cherokee Treaty, 1841. \$358 74

6. Per diem of eight dollars while making Treaty with Cherokees, from 11th of April to 10th of December 1838. \$1,152 00

Total, \$12,267 93
During all the periods of this extra compensation, General Scott was in receipt of full pay and allowances as a Brigadier-General. For acting as commissioner with certain Indians, he received \$4,556 93,—all the whole drawing his regular pay,—although officers can be required under the laws of the United States to act as Indian agents, whenever necessary, and without any extra compensation whatever. The Cherokee per diem in the above list is a special incident. During the time for which he claimed it, General Scott was receiving treble rations on account of expense in that country. The per diem, therefore, has disallowed by Mr. Poinsett, when he was Secretary

of War, and again by Mr. Bell, when he filled that office; and was finally paid on Gen. Scott's application, by a clerk in the absence of the Secretary of War!

It also appears that General Scott received some sixteen or seventeen dollars a day while Acting Secretary of War for twenty-three days, in 1850, drawing his full pay as a general officer the whole time. How far this and all the last mentioned items are justifiable, we leave the reader to judge after he has perused the following extract from the act of Congress, August 23, 1842:

"Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That no officer in any branch of the public service, or any other person, whose salary, pay, or emoluments, is or are fixed by law or regulations, shall receive any additional pay, extra allowance, or compensation, in any form whatever, for the disbursement of public money, or for any other service or duty whatsoever, unless the same shall be authorized by law, and the appropriation therefor explicitly set forth 'that it is for such additional pay, extra allowance, or compensation.'"

The Third Auditor states mention of 300 dollars of house rent in Washington paid for General Scott while he was in Mexico, against the opinion and protest of the Auditor himself. The Third Auditor also states that a balance of \$12,867 93 received by General Scott in Mexico, has never been accounted for. General Scott alleges it to have been spent in "secret service;" but that vouchers for it have never been received at the Auditor's Office.

We have now glanced over the principal heads of these remarkable papers. It is thought that they justify the assertion which we made in commencing their analysis, that they present the most extraordinary, most unprecedented, most unqualified history of official greed that has ever been opened up in this country. The amount of money received by General Scott for his various services as officer, author and commissioner, amount to nearly three hundred thousand dollars. It must, certainly, then, be said, that whatever those services may have been, that he has been fully paid for them all. And when it is recollected that after getting all this money, and while still in receipt of an acting General's pay, he petitioned Congress to give him part of the sum set aside for invalid and disabled soldiers; it must also be said, that this laborer has never been backward in asking for his hire.

There are items in these accounts which we look upon with utter amazement. We dare not trust ourselves to a full comment on them yet. We cannot do otherwise than hope, that some explanation, some exculpation, may yet appear to throw a different light upon them. For the present, we conclude by drawing one deduction from the whole. It is this—*that Gen. Scott is not the man best adapted to reduce the present expenditures of the Federal Administration.* Whatever they may be under Fillmore, they would probably remain as great during the regime of Winfield Scott. Instead of sinking down, they will be much more apt to rise from fifty-two to one hundred and four millions during the four coming years, should he unfortunately grasp the keys of that Treasury, the doors of which he has so often knocked.

The Departments would be thronged, the White House crowded with applicants for extra pay for every imaginable species of service, and at every period of past time. They would point to the example of the President himself for their right, and how could he answer them? The "Deficiency Bill" of those years would exhaust the resources of this nation. War, Pestilence and Famine would be naught to them. If the American people therefore, are dissatisfied with a Whig expenditure of fifty millions in time of peace, as we believe they are; and if they desire this expenditure—and their own taxation—to be reduced, we also think they do—*the way to accomplish that object is not to set a man upon the work who has already received from the public treasury forty thousand dollars to which he had no right.*

New Postage Law.
A ACT to amend the act entitled "An act to reduce and modify the rates of postage in the United States, and for other purposes," passed March third, eighteen hundred and fifty-one.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That from and after the thirtieth day of September, eighteen hundred and fifty-two, the postage on all printed matter passing through the mail of the United States, shall be at the rates now charged, shall be, as follows to wit: Each newspaper, periodical, unsealed circular, or other article of printed matter, not exceeding three ounces in weight, shall be sent to any part of the United States for one cent, and for every additional ounce, or fraction of an ounce, one cent additional shall be charged; and when the postage upon any newspaper or periodical is paid quarterly or yearly in advance at the office where the said periodical or newspaper is published and mailed, and evidence of such payment is furnished to the office of delivery in such manner as the Post Office Department shall by general regulations prescribe, one-half of said rates only shall be charged. Newspapers and periodicals not weighing over one ounce and a half, when circulated in the State where published, shall be charged one-half of the rates before mentioned: Provided, That small newspapers and periodicals, published monthly or oftener, and pamphlets not containing more than sixteen octavo-pages each, when sent in single packages, weighing at least eight ounces, to one address, and pre-paid by fixing postage stamps thereto, shall be charged only half of a cent for each ounce or fraction of an ounce notwithstanding the postage calculated on each separate article of such package would exceed that amount. The postage on all transient matter, shall be prepaid by stamps or otherwise, or shall be charged double the rates first above mentioned.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That books bound or unbound, not weighing over four pounds, shall be deemed mailable matter, and shall be chargeable with postage at one cent an ounce for all distances under three thousand miles, to which fifty per cent shall be added in all cases where the same may be sent without being prepaid, and all printed matter chargeable by weight shall be weighed when dry. The publisher of newspapers and periodicals may send to each other from their respective offices of publication free of postage, one copy of each publication; and may also send to each actual subscriber, enclosed in their publications, bills and receipts for the same, free of postage. The publisher of weekly newspapers may send to each actual subscriber within the country where their papers are printed and published one copy thereof, free of postage.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That no newspaper, periodical, magazine, or other printed paper or matter, shall be entitled to be sent at the rates of postage in this act specified, unless the following conditions be observed:

First. It shall be sent without any cover, or wrapper open at the ends or sides, so that the character of the matter contained therein may be determined without removing such wrapper.

Second. There shall no word or communication printed on the same after its publication, or upon the cover or wrapper thereof, except the name and address of the person to whom it is to be sent.

Third. There shall be no paper or other thing enclosed in or with such printed paper; and if these conditions are not complied with, such printed matter shall be subject to letter postage; and all matter sent by mail from one part of the United States to another, the postage of which is not fixed by the provisions of this act, shall, unless the same be entitled to be sent free of postage, be charged with letter postage.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That if the publisher of any periodical, after being three months previously notified, that his publication is not taken out of the office to which it is sent for delivery, continue to forward such publication in the mail, the postmaster to whose office such publication is sent may dispose of the same for the postage, unless the publisher shall pay it; and whenever any printed matter of any description, received during one quarter of the fiscal year shall have remained in the office without being called for during the whole of any succeeding quarter, the postmaster at such office shall sell the same and credit the proceeds of such sale in his quarterly accounts, under such regulations and after such notice as the Post Office Department shall prescribe.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That so much of the second section of the act entitled "An act to modify and reduce the rates of postage in the United States, and for other purposes," approved March third, eighteen hundred and fifty-one, as relates to the postage or free circulation or transmission of newspapers, periodicals, and other printed matter; and all other provisions of law inconsistent with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That when a list of uncalled for letters shall be published in any newspaper printed in any foreign language said list shall be published in such newspaper having the largest circulation within the range of delivery of said office.

Approved August 30, 1852.

The Southern Rights Convention.
This body closed its session on Monday night of Monday last, after nominating the Hon. GEORGE M. TROCK, of Georgia, for President, and Hon. JOHN A. QUITMAN, of Mississippi, for Vice President, and the following electoral ticket:

Col. THOMAS WILLIAMS, S. D. F. MOORE,
T. J. DEAMBERT, P. T. SAYRE,
MORRISON SMITH, J. M. GILMER,
JEREMIAH BURNETT, WM. COOPER,
G. W. GATLEY.

Eight counties had delegates in the convention, numbering in all some 62—embracing many very able and eloquent gentlemen.

The Hon. W. L. Yancey opposed the policy of the nomination, and made a most conclusive and eloquent speech against it, in the course of which he reiterated his confidence in the soundness of Gen. Pierce on all the questions upon which the South has planted herself. We hope this speech will be prepared for the press, for it was certainly one of any effort we have ever heard of. Mr. Y. made, and coming from one who repudiates all mere party connections, would be looked upon as candid and impartial. Jeff. Noble, Esq., also opposed the nomination, and eulogized the democratic candidate for President—regarding him as firm upon all the constitutional rights of the South. Others of the delegates, we believe, expressed themselves in the same manner, but we were not present when they occupied the floor.

The future, we have no doubt, will prove that the policy recommended by Mr. Yancey and those who acted with him in the convention, was sound and correct. The only hope for the South is in placing the government in the hands of the democratic party, under a man whose whole life has demonstrated that he is a true friend of the South, and so far as he can control the destinies of the country, will conduct the administration of the government upon those principles ever contended for by the brightest and best statesman our section has produced.

It may be expected that we should say something of the effect this nomination is to have on the Presidential election in Alabama. It is no doubt a fact, that so far as any effect at all is produced, it will lessen, in some degree, the majority for Pierce and King; but that it will endanger the certainty of their carrying the State by a large majority, no one, we presume, will contend. Indeed, it is very certain, to our mind, that a majority of the members of the convention themselves believed that it would have no tendency to lose those gentlemen the electoral vote of the State, and that if they had seriously contemplated such a thing as giving the vote of the State for Scott, the result of the labors of the convention would have been different. We think the gentlemen of this convention may be set down as an exception to the rule that "he who is not for is against us." Be this as it may, however, Alabama will not falter, and will, beyond all doubt, roll up for Pierce and King one of her largest majorities.—Montgomery Advertiser.

From the Nashville Christian Advocate.
Missionaries to California Waived.
I wish to send ten preachers to California as soon as possible. The work demands them. In justice to those already there, and to the moral and religious necessities of that rapidly increasing population, they must go. Dr. Boring also wants four or five persons competent to take charge of literary institutions. Where shall I find all these?

Bishop Soule intends, God willing, to leave early in November for California. Those who cannot precede him, might go with him. If brother Jones does not go from Mississippi, I hope that conference will find me his substitute. Holston and Missouri should send each one. Texas, I expect, will furnish the German and French missionary for whom Dr. Boring calls. But where are the rest to be found? Come, brethren, name the men, and let me hear from you. Then raise your \$1,000, and let the preacher be off to preach the gospel to the representatives of "all nations." Such a move will increase your missionary collections.

In about five or six weeks, I leave for the Western division of our work. I desire to have this matter arranged before I start. Speak quickly—not promptly.

God is giving the seal of his approbation to our efforts there in the conversion of souls in various places. The cause is suffering for laborers.—"The field is white unto the harvest," and the cry urgent for help. Who will go where he is "most needed?"

It will be no use to write to me at this place after the first week in September. I shall be in Missouri. What I do must be done before then. After that, address Dr. Shon, at Louisville, Ky.

R. PANGBURN.
Aberdeen, Miss., July 21, 1852.

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R. PANGBURN.
Aberdeen, Miss., July 21, 1852.

FESTIVALS.—The hunker press are alleging that we are endeavoring to render Gen. Pierce odious to the South by representing him as an abolitionist. This is not the fact. We have invariably spoken of him as devoted to the support of the most extreme sectional views on the subject of slavery. We never gave him the credit of sincerity in his speech at New Boston, but regarded his anti-slavery remarks as a political ruse designed only for this latitude. No one in any degree acquainted with our columns can have misunderstood us on this point.—Manchester Democrat.

This is a precious confession! says the New Hampshire Patriot. Here, for two months, these abolition demagogues have been laboring and lying and swearing to "render Gen. Pierce odious to the South," by representing that he entertained sentiments similar to their own. They have published lying certificates and lying affidavits, piled perjury upon falsehood, in the effort to "render Gen. Pierce odious to the South," and thereby utterly failed to do Gen. Pierce the least injury—seeing that all the falsehoods and rascality and perjury which have been employed in this dirty business have effected nothing, the organ of these abolition conspirators coolly declares that they never tried to effect what has been the sole object of all their efforts! After swearing that General Pierce preached abolitionism, they now say they always represented him as devoted to the support of extreme Southern views! What rascally effrontery is here exhibited! But the object is obvious. Having failed in effecting any thing in the South against Gen. Pierce, they propose now to devote their attention to the North. Charging him with abolitionism having failed to injure him at the South, they propose to try to do something at the North by now representing that they always knew that he was an ardent and devoted tool of slavery.

THE TEST.—The Baltimore Catholic Mirror, the metropolitan organ of the Catholics of the United States, after publishing the report of the proceedings of the Convention for the revision of the Constitution of New Hampshire, closes with the following just meed of praise to Gen. Pierce: "This report unequivocally proves that General Pierce exerted his influence to have the 'Religious Test' stricken out from the Constitution of his native State. The charge of supporting the continuance of the offensive clause, has been brought against Gen. Pierce, but by a set of politicians who care but little what slander they repeat, provided it gains votes for the party. We publish this record to show that the cause of Catholicity must not be dragged into the political arena to prevent men from giving him their support on that ground. Were we to decline publishing this proof, we would be aiding the false charge. The Mirror has no political preferences, hence it cannot, by its silence, sanction a falsehood of the nature of the one now under consideration."

FACT VS. FICTION.—The satisfaction with which Minny and other writers describe the most improbable marvels, says Bentley's Miscellany for July, and the acquiescence they show in admitting the truth of other things which are really facts, reminds us of a certain elderly lady who, dearly loving a dish of chat, never lost an opportunity of partaking of this luxury. Sitting on a bench on the esplanade at Weymouth, warming her feet in the sun, she addressed a rough-looking old tar who was lounging near, and after asking his age, whether he had fought under Nelson, if he was married, the number of his children, and whether they had been vaccinated, she proceeded to generatrics.

"You must have seen some wonderful things in your travels, Mister Sailor!"

"Yes marm. I've seen a few."

"I suppose you are familiar with the wonders of the deep?"

The old boy looked at her, as if taking the measure of her faith, turned his quid and replied:

"I believe you, marm. Why I've know'd it to blow so hard that it blew the very teeth out of a hand saw, and I have seen fishes as big—ay, as big from here to that 'ere flagstaff' (rather more than a quarter of a mile.)"

"Dear me! Have you, indeed? I suppose those are the leviathans that Solomon—no, David—mentions. And, pray, what do these monsters feed upon?"

"Why, little fishes to be sure marm."

"But do they eat their raw?"

The sailor gave a slight cough, hitched up his waistband, and replied:

"A raw marm? No; every tenth big fish carries a bottle of oil to bile 'em in."

"En! Do they, indeed? And now tell me what else you've seen?"

"Why, I've seed oysters a growin' on trees" (alluding to the mangrove trees in India, which dip their branches deep into the water, and are covered with shell-fish in consequence; presenting a singular appearance when left bare by the ebbing of the tide.)

Up got the old lady, gave a flourish with her parasol and a toss of her head, as she with an injured air replied:

"Well Mister Sailor! I suppose you take me for a fool; but it is not very civil of you, I think to attempt to impose